

satisfactory way. It seems therefore that the evidence for assuming that insects do not suffer acute sensations of pain is not by any means complete. We simply do not know and have no reliable means at present of finding out.

A NEW FOSSORIAL WASP FROM QUEENSLAND.

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Zoyphium crassicorne n. sp.

Male: Length about 5mm.; black, with the legs entirely orange; clypeus, labium and mandibles pale ferruginous, the clypeus with an inconspicuous dusky median patch; antennæ pale ferruginous, the flagellum with a dusky shade above; wings hyaline, stigma and outer nervures dark rufous, inner nervures pale ferruginous; front, vertex and mesothorax dullish, with extremely close, minute (microscopical) regular punctures; ocelli in a triangle, lateral ocelli not quite as far from eye as diameter of one; antennæ placed low down on face, distance from antenna to lower margin of clypeus rather less than distance of antennæ apart; antennæ clavate, 12-jointed, the scape short and thick, the club very large, compressed apically; face and lower half of front with short glittering hair, silvery on front, very pale golden on face; eyes slightly converging above; lower margin of clypeus with a pair of low rounded tubercles, far apart; mandibles with a large rounded tooth on lower margin; tegulæ short, pale rufo-testaceous; meta-thorax with short silvery hair at sides, its basal area with a fine median raised line, the apical half of which runs through a broad shining depressed or excavated area; tibiæ with apical part spinose; tibial, spurs stout, finely ciliate-denticulate; basal nervure going basad of transversomedial; marginal cell long, pointed on costa; three submarginal cells, the first receiving first recurrent nervure some distance from its end, the second triangular; abdomen shining, very minutely punctured, the apex presenting a broad slightly rounded truncation, with obtuse but salient angles.

Hab.—Brisbane (*H. Hacker*). Collected May 13, 1912. Queensland Museum 63. The type of *Zoyphium* is *Z. sericeum* Kohl, 1893. In Kohl's species the venation differs from that of *Zcrassi corne*. in some rather striking details; the second recurrent nerveur joins the second submarginal cell about the middle (far
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beyond the middle in *crassicorne*), the third submarginal cell is as broad above as the length of the second transversocubital nervure (hardly more than half as broad in *crassicorne*), the median cell of the hind wings is obtusely pointed (very broadly truncate in *crassicorne*). Turner remarks: "None of the species of *Zoyphium* described by me have the tooth on each side of the second (first) dorsal segment mentioned by Kohl in his description of the genus"; *Z. crassicorne* is also without such a tooth.

From the other species of *Zoyphium*, *Z. crassicorne* is distinguished as follows:

(1) From *Z. erythrosoma* Turn. by the small size and quite different colour.

(2) From *Z. rufonigrum* Turn. by the black thorax. The male antennæ are very much thicker apically, with a very much larger club, than in *rufonigrum*; the penultimate joints in *crassicorne* are much broader than long. The tooth on the lower side of the mandibles is more broadly rounded than in *rufonigrum*.

(3) From *Z. kohlii* Turn. by the smaller size and red clypeus. The venation is also different; in *kohlii* the basal nervure goes more basad of the transversomedial, the marginal cell is shorter, and the second recurrent nervure joins the second submarginal cell about the middle.

(4) From *Z. frontale* Turn. by the three submarginal cells and the entirely black scutella.

(5) From *Z. doddi* Turn. by the larger size; first recurrent nervure joining first submarginal cell considerably more than three-quarters from base*; antennæ further from each other than from the eyes; hypopygium not produced into a spine at apex; eyes distinctly converging above. This is no doubt the nearest relative.

(6) From *Z. dipteroides* (Turn.) by the smaller size and black color,

(7) From *Z. funebre* (Turn.) by the orange legs, wholly black pronotum, &c.

(8) From *Z. rufipes* Rohwer by the smaller size, black thorax, &c.

In one view, the antennæ of *Z. crassicorne* appear broadly truncate at end.

*It joins the cell 608 microns from base and 128 from apex.